

June 2, 1930.

Mr. James W. Bishop,
Office, Mr. Henry Ford,
Dearborn, Mich.

Dear Mr. Bishop;

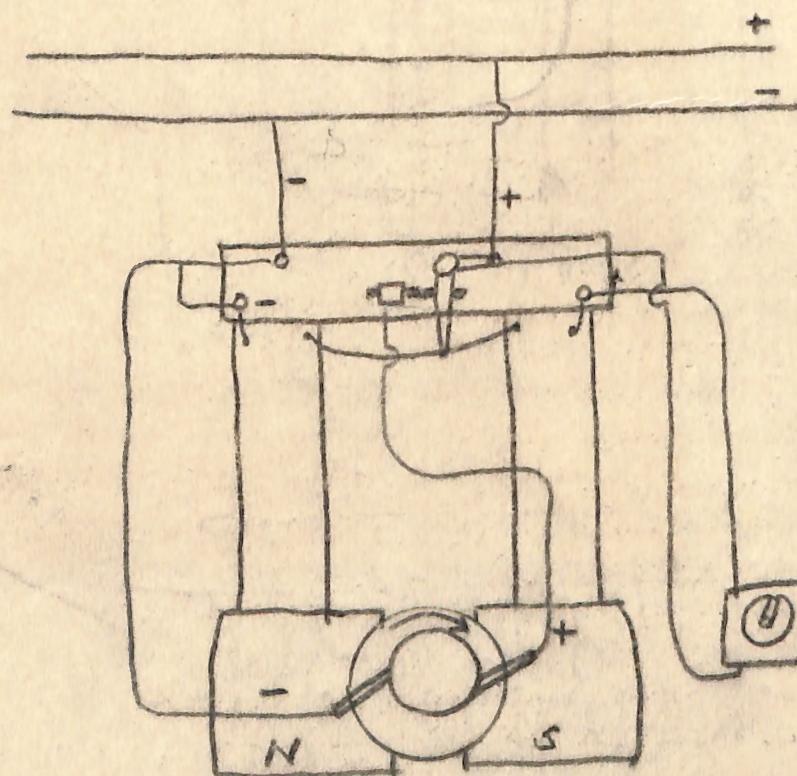
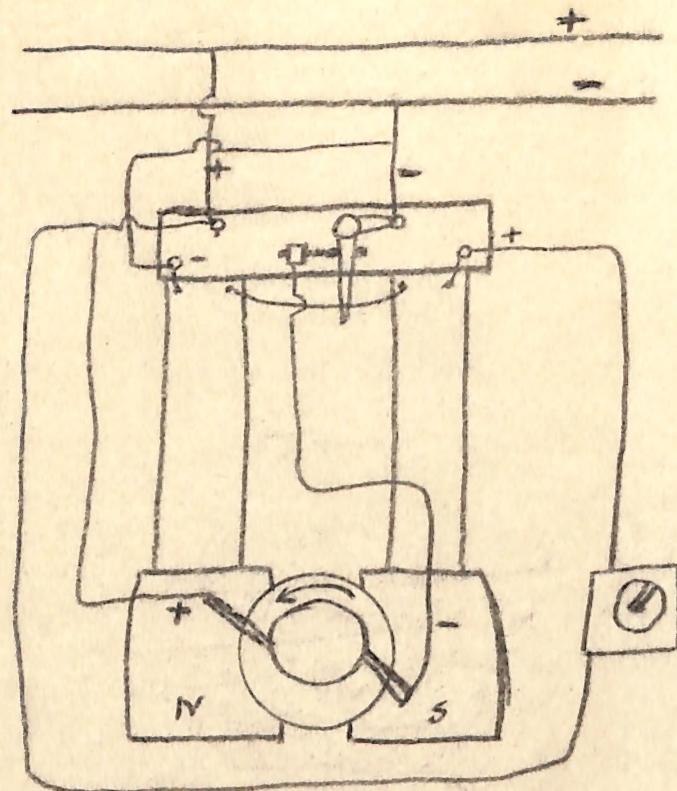
In answer to your letter of May 27th relating to Mr. Ford's Edison "Z" dynamo No. 13, I have been interested in the photo of it, and in reading accompanying extract from a letter to you from Mr. Wardlaw about the machine, had copy of your reply.

There were some errors by Mr. Wardlaw, such as we all are apt to make when going back nearly fifty years, but you strengthened that out.

In operation by customers these machines would, I believe, run counter-clockwise, when there was only one driven by an Amington & Sims engine. But I have layout sketches, or outline drawings, which show, when two dynamos were run from one engine, that sometimes they ran the opposite directions and sometimes in the same direction. There was no set rule about direction of rotation. Enclose herewith free-hand copies of saved blueprints of all connections for armature rotation in either direction, which belongs to the year 1882.

No doubt this No. 13 machine has been altered, amended, etc. more or less in its long life. At present the armature circuit switch fails to perform no useful function. My notion is that the left-hand switch-block was connected with the brush-lead by a washer-shaped end on the lead and under the block, as found in other Edison dynamos & when a plug-switch was used; of this you have examples in other early Edison dynamos, and some book illustrations will probably show it on a "Z". Mr. Wardlaw's description about wiring details will be useful. Please let me know how I can further assist in this matter.

Sincerely yours, Chas. L. Clarke,



Edison "Z" dynamo. Connections
for running clockwise and
counter-clockwise, 6/2/30.
R.T. Clarke.

~~From my 1882 handbook
of naval machinery
by Wm. W. & Son's Engineers.~~

2 "Z" dynamos - single engine.
belts were back past engine
to dynamos. Looking from
generator end of shaft
toward the armature, one
~~armature ran clockwise~~
and the other counter-clock-
wise - the armature shafts
were in line, and both
commutators were astboard
and both pulleys inboard,
engine overrunning

engine. 1 "K" dynamo only - driven by
over. A. + S. engine - both armature
running ran counter-clockwise. ^{forward} belted.

Engine 1 "L" dynamo only - driven by
over. A. + S. engine - armature ~~had~~
running counter-clockwise. Forward belted.

Engine 1 "K" dynamo only - single engine
over. A. + S. Back belted. armature
running counter-clockwise.

2 "Z" dynamos - single A. + S. engine.
Forward belted - both pulley inboard,
- one armature clockwise, the
other counter-clockwise

2 "Z" dynamos, staggered, A. + S. engine,
back belted, but under-running,
both armatures counter-clockwise. ~~between~~
both pulley on same side of dynamos.

2 "Z" dynamos, shafts in line, both pulleys
inboard, one armature clockwise
other counter-clockwise. Forward belted

From my 1882 blueprints
of Edison dynamo, as driven
by Wmington & Sims engine:

2 " " dynamos - single engine.
belts were back past engine
to dynamos. Looking from
generator end of shaft
toward the armature, one
armature ran clockwise
and the other counter-clock-
wise - the armature shafts
were in line, and both
commutators were outboard
and both pulleys inboard.
Engine overrunning

engine 1 " " K" dynamo only - driven by
over. A. & S. engine - both armature
running ran counter-clockwise. Forward
belted.

Engine 1 " L" dynamo only - driven by
over. A. & S. engine - armature ran
counter-clockwise. Forward belted.

Engine 1 " K" dynamo only - single engine
over A. & S. Back belted. armature
running counter-clockwise.

Engine 2 " " dynamos - single A. & S. engine.
Forward belted - both pulley, inboard,
running - one armature clock-wise, the
other counter-clock-wise

2 " " dynamos, staggered, A. & S. engine,
back belted, but under-running.
Both armatures counter-clockwise. because
both pulley on same side of dynamos.

2 " " dynamos, shafts in line, both pulleys
inboard, one armature clockwise,
other counter-clockwise, Forward belted

2 "Z" dynamos, shafts in line -
both pulleys inboard - A & S,
overrunning engine - back beated.
One armature clockwise, other
counter-clockwise

Henry Ford
Dearborn, Mich.

May
27th
1930

Mr Charles L Clarke:
c/o Research Laboratories
General Electric Co
Schenectady N Y

Dear Mr Clarke:

I am enclosing herewith a portion of a letter received from Mr F A Wardlaw with reference to an old Z dynamo which we now have in Dearborn. I sent a photograph of this dynamo to you sometime ago so that you may refer to it on reading the enclosed letter. According to Mr Wardlaw some of connections are not as they were originally and, as you know, it is our utmost desire to have these machines in their original condition without any apologies if such a thing is possible.

We would greatly appreciate your comments on Mr Wardlaw's criticism as we are inclined to think that about the only chance for information at the present time regarding the above machines would be you and Mr Wardlaw.

We wish to start sometime soon to put some of our old Edison dynamos in 100% condition but cannot do that without the proper information which would enable us to reproduce them correctly.

Any information you can give us on the above subject will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly

JAS W BISHOP
Jas. W. Bishop
Office of HENRY FORD

JWB MJ

May
27th
1930

Mr F A Wardlaw
c/o Edison Pioneers
40 W 40th St
New York City

Dear Mr Wardlaw:

We wish to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of yours of April 21st which, owing to my absence from the city, has just come to my attention. While I was away only a little over a week, a vast amount of mail came in the meantime and I am just beginning to get to the bottom of it. Your letter referred to the old Edison bipolar dynamo with serial No. 13.

We greatly appreciate your comments on this machine which is the very reason we sent the pictures and information on to you, knowing that if everything was not 100% correct, that you would be able to detect anything that might be wrong.

You spoke of the direction of rotation being altered owing to circumstances which governed the change. I have examined the picture and also looked at the machine and I find that the way the brushes and brushholders are mounted that the machine did operate in a counter-clockwise direction. I think that if you will take another look at your picture that you will agree with me that it is counter-clockwise rotation facing the commutator. A positive lead from the left hand brush now goes to the heavy binding post on the left of the headboard, which is correct according to your description. You say that the negative wire led to the lower left hand switch casting which made the switch open the circuit of this machine on the negative lead. This is undoubtedly correct but I can find no place on the lower stationary contact of the switch

where any wire could be fastened into it. So I have every reason to believe that this stationary contact is not as it was originally

designed.

2 dynamos, June, 1883

Magnet iron #17 B.W.G. - 0.058".
6½ layers - 550 turns per
layer.

Resistance of each core	20 ohms.
Total (2 cores)	40 "

Armature resistance	0.145 ohm
at 60° F.	
	0.17 "
at 160° F.	

"A" lamps - 103 ohms (hot) - 95 volts.	
Absolute E.M.F. of entire circuit	104.7 volts.
Current of total circuit	56.9 amperes.

Columbian dynamo. "A" machine
Core 220 turns per layer
to 210 #10 B.W.G. 134 mils.
Each magnet coil. 7197 ohms

Mr F A Wardlaw #2

May 27th 1930

I find that the field connection to the brush lead was not connected as shown on the right hand leg of photo. This wire is merely hanging down and is not connected to anything but the photo is misleading and you would naturally think that it was connected to the right hand brush lead. The two field leads do go to the small binding post but we do not know which way they made the field connections from there as the machine is now just as it was when it arrived. We have made no changes whatever in any connections of any kind.

We would be very glad indeed if you would give us a pencil sketch of just how the connections should be on this machine so that there will be no criticism from anybody after the machine is placed on exhibition.

I am sending a copy of that part of your letter pertaining to this machine to Mr Charles L Clarke together with a copy of this letter so that between the two of you we should be able to get the facts pertaining to the proper connections on this old machine.

We wish to again thank you for your criticism of this machine as it is only in this manner that we can get all the facts in the case and restore them as they were originally which, as you knew, is our utmost desire. Your cooperation is very much appreciated.

Very truly yours

JAS W BISHOP

Office of HENRY FORD

JWB MJ

CC: Mr Charles L Clark
c/o Research Laboratories
General Electric Co
Schenectady N Y

The Edison Institute of Technology
Dearborn, Michigan

March
5
1931

Mr Charles L Clarke
C/o General Electric Co
Schenectady N Y

Dear Mr Clarke:

I was just looking over some old correspondence I had with you last June relative to an old Type "Z" dynamo with serial No. 13 which we obtained from the Harding-Jones Paper Company at Excello, Ohio.

I find that no acknowledgment was sent to you of your letters of June 2 and June 3 which was very negligent of me and I offer my apologies for not having done so.

Attached to the letter of June 2 were two sketches showing connections for the type "Z" machine to operate in clockwise and counterclockwise rotation. Both of these diagrams show that when the switch on the head-board of the machine is in the open position, the field circuit is also open. In other words, the field is left connected on the load side of the machine rather than on the armature side so that when the switch is closed it builds up the field as well as its load at the same time, and I was wondering if this is the way they intended the machines to be connected. It would seem to me that they would want the switch between the dynamo and the load, leaving the field connected across the armature at all times. We may start to fix up this old machine almost any time and I wanted you to set me right on the connections of these machines before we made a mistake. If the machine should be connected as per your sketch, we certainly will connect them that way, but it looks to us as if the field should be connected across the armature to enable the machine to build up the voltage before closing the switch on the head-board of the machine in order to pick up a load.

We will, however, be governed entirely by your decision in this matter.

Yours very truly

JAS W BISHOP

Jas. W. Bishop
EDISON INSTITUTE

1431 Rugby Road,
Schenectady, N.Y.,
March 14, 1931.

Mr. Jas. W. Bishop,
Office, Henry Ford,
Dearborn, Mich.

Dear Mr. Bishop:

Your letter of the 5th, concerning data in mine of last June 2nd and 3rd relating to Edison's way of connecting up a "Z" dynamo, was duly received. One thing and another have made my reply thereto rather slow—but never mind—guess I won't apologize this time; perhaps next time.

The diagrams from my blueprints of 1882, copies in my letter of June 2nd, show, as you say March 5th, that opening the switch of a machine also opens the field circuit, when there is but one machine in the installation, however, as indicated in above diagrams. And this is the way Edison did it—the Armington & Sims engine, the dynamo, the field and 6.70. of lamps often built up operation together—or after speed was up, the switch was closed with resistance box all in, and then lamps were brought up to c. p. by throwing out field resistance gradually. The "Z" machine on page 269, Electric Illumination, by Dredge, Vol. I, Aug., 1882, is connected up the same way.

But the story is different when two or more machines are in the installation, as shown in copies, herewith, of 1882 blueprints of connections for two machines with armatures rotating in the same and opposite directions, respectively. When the switch of one machine is opened, its field is still energized by current from the other machine. Thus for isolated plants of several machines, as in mills, armatures could be easily thrown in and out for load change, but bearing, bad commutator, etc., with no risk of an armature on the line with no field, thus no heavy short circuit.

By the way, the diagrams equally apply to "L" and "K" machines.

Very truly yours,
Chas. L. Clarke.

18/11/3
C. J. L. E. S.

Diagramas en los que se observan las
Edades "Y", "Z", "T", "K".

